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EXAMINER	
SHAPIRO, LEONID	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/728,023	CANOVA, FRANCIS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Leonid Shapiro	2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 February 2005 and 13 August 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's arguments, filed on 02.24.05 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The Restriction of January 24, 2005 has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al. (US Patent No. 6,144,358)in view of Kim (US Patent No. 6,466,292 B1).

As to claim 1, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches a display apparatus for providing multi-sided viewing functionality to a portable computer system with: a) a front cover mechanically and electrically coupled to portable computer system front cover comprising a hinge (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52); b) a first display component having viewing functionality coupled to front cover (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52); c) a second display component coupled to a portable computer system (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52); d) a display control circuit for enabling first display component and second display component, display control circuit responsive to the orientation of front cover (See Figs.

2-3 items 200,300, in description See from Col. 3, Line 12 to Col. 4, Line10), wherein when said front cover is moved from a closed position to an open position, an image on a first viewing side of said first display component (in the reference image of the word "Shankar") is transferred to a second viewing side of said first display component (See Figs 1A-1B, items 102,104).

Narayanaswamy et al. does not show a first display component having multi-sided functionality.

Kim teaches a first display component having multi-sided functionality with two screens and two viewing surfaces (See Figs. 3, 5-6, items 100, 210, Col. 4, Lines 45-53 and from Col. 5, Line 63 to Col. 6, Line 7).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement first display component as shown by Kim in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus in order to achieve a slim-sized and lightweight mobile telecommunication terminal (See Col. 3, Lines 29-30 in the Kim reference).

As to claim 2, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches first and second display component comprise a front display portion and rear display portion (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52).

As to claim 3, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches about hinging mechanism of front cover (hinge portion) is adapted to open and close front cover, such that when front cover is open, front cover is in an open position, and when front cover is closed front cover in a default position (See Figs. 1a and 1b, 4, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52).

As to claim 4, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches a display control circuit, responsive to default position of front cover, activates front display portion of first display component of front cover to enable viewing functionality of front display portion of first display component (See Figs. 2-3 items 200,300, in description See from Col. 3, Line 12 to Col. 4, Line10).

As to claim 5, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches about a display control circuit, responsive to open position of front cover (hinge portion), activates rear display portion of first display component of front cover and front display portion of second display component to enable viewing functionality of rear display portion of first display component front display portion of second display component (See Figs. 2-3 items 200,300, in description See from Col. 3, Line 12 to Col. 4, Line10).

3. Claim 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al. in view of Kim and Moscovich et al. (US Patent No. 6,343,006 B1).

Narayanaswamy et al. teaches a display apparatus for providing multi viewing functionality to a portable computer system with: a) a front cover mechanically and electrically coupled to portable computer system front cover comprising a hinge for providing opening and closing functionality to front cover, wherein closed front cover is a default position (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52); b) a first display component coupled to front cover, first display component having multi viewing functionality comprising a front panel and a rear display panel (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-

52); c) a second display component coupled to a portable computer system (See Fig. 1a and 1b, items 100,102,104,106 in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-52); d) a display control circuit for enabling first display component and second display component, display control circuit responsive to the orientation of front cover (See Figs. 2-3 items 200,300, in description See from Col. 3, Line 12 to Col. 4, Line10), wherein when said front cover is moved from a closed position to an open position, an image on a first viewing side of said first display component (in the reference image of the word "Shankar") is transferred to a second viewing side of said first display component (See Figs 1A-1B, items 102,104).

Narayanaswamy et al. does not show a first display component having multi-sided functionality.

Kim teaches a first display component having multi-sided functionality with two screens and two viewing surfaces (See Figs. 3, 5-6, items 100, 210, Col. 4, Lines 45-53 and from Col. 5, Line 63 to Col. 6, Line 7).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement first display component as shown by Kim in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus in order to achieve a slim-sized and lightweight mobile telecommunication terminal (See Col. 3, Lines 29-30 in the Kim reference).

Narayanaswamy et al. does not show second display component coupled to palmtop computer system, second display component having multi-sided viewing functionality comprising a front display panel and a rear display panel.

Moscovich et al. teaches first display and second display component coupled to computer system (See Fig. 43, items 170,174, 176, 178, in description See Col. 11, Lines 36-49).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement second display component as shown by Moscovich et al. in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus still retaining front and rear display panel (as shown in Fig. 1A and 1B, items 102, 104 in Narayanaswamy et al. reference) in order to simulate the display capabilities of devices having much larger screens (See Col. 1, Lines 28-29 Narayanaswamy et al. reference) and to operate multiple displays (See Col. 1, Lines 19-20 in the Moscovich et al. reference).

4. Claims 7-11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al., Kim and Moscovich et al. as aforementioned in claim 6 in view of Albert et al. (US Patent No. 6,252,564 B1).

As to claims 8-9, 11, Narayanaswamy et al., Kim and Moscovich et al. do not show transparent material comprising first and second layer, coupled together to form a sealed chamber two transparent conducting layers.

Albert et al. teaches transparent material comprising first and second layer, coupled together to form a sealed chamber two transparent conducting layers (See Figs. 5A-5F, items 40-48, in description See Col.112, Lines 14-61).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use first and second transparent conducting layers as shown by Albert et al.

in Narayanaswamy et al., Klm and Moscovich et al. apparatus in order to produce flexible, easy manufactured display (See Col. 2, Lines 11-15 in the Albert et al reference).

As to claims 7,10, Narayanaswamy et al., Kim and Moscovich et al. do not show first and second display component comprise a thin flexible material analogous to mylar.

Albert et al. teaches ITO-coated mylar and ITO for electronic ink display (See Fig. 8E, items 831-832, in description See Col.18, Lines 31-40).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use mylar and ITO as shown by Albert et al. in Narayanaswamy et al., Kim and Moscovich et al. apparatus in order to produce flexible, easy manufactured display (See Col. 2, Lines 11-15 in the Albert et al reference).

5. Claims 12-13, 15-18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al. and Albert et al. as aforementioned in claim 8 in view of Albert (US Patent No. 6,392,786 B1).

As to claims 12-13, 15, Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al. and Albert et al. do not show first colored liquid and second colored liquid where sealed chamber is predominately filled with first liquid and second colored liquid is black ink.

Albert teaches first colored liquid and second colored liquid where sealed chamber is predominately filled with first liquid and second colored liquid is black ink

(See Fig. 1, items 114, 116, in description see Col. 7, Lines 18-25, Col. 9, lines 51-53 and Col. 10, lines 40-44).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use first colored liquid and second colored liquid where sealed chamber is predominately filled with first liquid and second colored liquid is black ink as shown by Albert in Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al. and Albert et al. apparatus in order to produce flexible, easy manufactured display (See Col. 2, Lines 11-15 in the Albert et al reference).

As to claims 15-18, Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al. and Albert et al. do not show black ink is transparently encapsulated, electrostatically charged and attracted to voltage provided by display control circuit.

Albert teaches black ink is transparently encapsulated, electrostatically charged and attracted to voltage provided by display control circuit (See Fig. 1, items 114, 116, in description see Col. 1, Lines 23-35, Col. 4, Lines 20-40).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use black ink is transparently encapsulated, electrostatically charged and attracted to voltage provided by display control circuit as shown by Albert in Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al. and Albert et al. apparatus in order to produce flexible, easy manufactured display (See Col. 2, Lines 11-15 in the Albert et al reference).

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al., Moscovich et al., Kim, Albert et al. and Albert as aforementioned in claim 12 in view of Helsin et al. (US Patent No. 6,326,613 B1).

Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al., Albert et al. and Albert do not show first colored liquid is white ink.

Helsin et al. teaches ink white particles (See Col. 8, Lines 1-16).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use white ink as shown by Helsin et al. in Narayanaswamy et al., Kim, Moscovich et al., Albert et al. and Albert apparatus in order to produce flexible, easy manufactured display (See Col. 2, Lines 11-15 in the Albert et al reference).

7. Claims 19-20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al. in view of Kim and Yamamoto (US Patent No. 6,297, 945 B1).

As to claim 19 Narayanaswamy et al. teaches a housing supporting a first display component (See Fig. 1B, item 106, in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-42); a flippable cover hinged to housing and having an open state and a closed state, flippable cover comprising a second display component having multi viewing functionality comprising a front panel and back display panel (See Fig. 1A and 1B, 100, 102, 104, in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-42); front display panel is active to display first images provided flippable cover is in closed state (See Fig. 1A, item 102).

Narayanaswamy et al. do not show a second display component having multi-sided functionality and upon flippable cover opening to open state, front display becomes deactivated, back display panel becomes activated and displays first images and first display component becomes activated for the display of second images.

Kim teaches a second display component having multi-sided functionality with two screens and two viewing surfaces (See Figs. 3, 5-6, items 100, 210, Col. 4, Lines 45-53 and from Col. 5, Line 63 to Col. 6, Line 7) and to change images on front and rear displays based on the folder switch (See Fig. 4, Figs 5-6, items 200a-200b, in description See from col. 6, Line45 to Col. 7, Line 3).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement second display component and image switching as shown by Kim in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus in order to achieve a slim-sized and lightweight mobile telecommunication terminal (See Col. 3, Lines 29-30 in the Kim reference)..

Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim do not show a flexible second display component.

Yamamoto teaches the front and back display may be **integral** and made as a polymer-film liquid crystal display (flexible) (See Figs. 2, 4-5, items 5-10, in description See Col. 3, Lines 24-25 and Lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to integrate the front and back display as shown by Yamamoto in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus to have a flexible second display component

comprising a front display panel and back display panel in order to make the flip panel thinner (See Col. 3, Lines 46-47).

As to claim 20, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches first and second display components are flat panel display screens (See Figs. 1A and 1B, items 104, 106, in description See Col. 2, Lines 44-45).

As to claim 25, Narayanaswamy et al. teaches a portable computer system (See Fig. 1B, item 106, in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-42) configured with a cover mounted display having multi viewing functionality comprised first and second side and display screen integral with portable computer system , method for utilizing coupled multiple display capabilities (See Fig. 1A and 1B, 100, 102, 104, in description See Col. 2, Lines 16-42), method comprising: powering on portable computer, such that first side of cover mounted display having multi viewing functionality comprising a first and second side is activated (See Fig. 1A, item 102).

Narayanaswamy et al. does not show a first side of cover having multi-sided functionality and flexible cover so as to deactivated first side and to activate second side of cover and display screen.

Kim teaches a first side of cover having multi-sided functionality with two screens and two viewing surfaces (See Figs. 3, 5-6, items 100, 210, Col. 4, Lines 45-53 and from Col. 5, Line 63 to Col. 6, Line 7) and change images on front and rear displays based on the folder switch (See Fig. 4, Figs 5-6, items 200a-200b, in description See from col. 6, Line45 to Col. 7, Line 3).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement a first side of cover and image switching as shown by Kim in Narayanaswamy et al. apparatus in order to change images when moving between open and closed position of flippable cover (See Col. 3, Lines 66-67 in Kim reference).

Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim do not show a flexible second display component.

Yamamoto teaches the front and back display may be **integral** and made as a polymer-film liquid crystal display (flexible) (See Figs. 2, 4-5, items 5-10, in description See Col. 3, Lines 24-25 and Lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to integrate the front and back display as shown by Yamamoto in Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim apparatus to have a flexible second display component comprising a front display panel and back display panel in order to make the flip panel thinner (See Col. 3, Lines 46-47).

8. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim, Yamamoto as aforementioned in claims 19 and 23 in view of Helsin et al.

Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim, Yamamoto do not show electronic ink technology used for flat panel display screen.

Helsin et al. teaches to apply electronic ink technology for mirror assembly (See Fig. 9, item 102, in description See from Col. 7, line 63 to col. 8, Line 20).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use electronic ink technology as shown by Helsin et al. in Narayanaswamy et al. and Kim, Yamamoto apparatus.

9. Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto in view of Moscovich et al., Kim.

As to claims 22, Yamamoto teaches a portable electronic device with: a housing supporting a first display component (See Fig. 4, item 11, in description See Col. 3, Lines 17-31); a first flippable cover hinged to housing and having an open state and a closed state, first flippable cover has a second flexible display component having multi viewing functionality with a front display panel and back display panel (See Figs. 2, 4-5, Col. 2, Lines 16-42 Col. 3, Lines 45-48).

Yamamoto does not teach a second flippable cover hinged to housing opposite to first flappable cover and having an open state and a closed state, second flippable cover with a third flexible display component having multisided viewing functionality comprising a front display panel and back display panel.

Moscovich et al. teaches first display and second display component coupled to computer system (See Fig. 43, items 170,174, 176, 178, in description See Col. 11, Lines 36-49).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement a second flippable cover hinged to housing opposite to first flappable cover and having an open state and a closed state, second flippable cover

with a third flexible display component having multisided viewing functionality comprising a front display panel and back display panel as shown by Moscovich et al. in Yamamoto apparatus still retaining front and rear display panel (as shown in Fig. 2 and 4, items 5, 11 in Yamamoto. reference) in order to operate multiple displays (See Col. 1, Lines 19-20 in Moscovich et al. reference).

Yamamoto and Moscovich et al. do not show a second flexible display having multi-sided functionality and front panel of second cover is active to display first images provided first and second cover are closed; upon second cover opening, front display panel of second cover becomes deactivated, back display panel of second cover becomes activated and displays first images and first display panel of the first cover becomes activated for the display of second image; upon first cover opening while second cover is open, front display panel of first cover becomes deactivated, back display panel of first cover becomes activated and displays second images and first display component becomes activated for the display third images.

Kim teaches a first side of cover having multi-sided functionality with two screens and two viewing surfaces (See Figs. 3, 5-6, items 100, 210, Col. 4, Lines 45-53 and from Col. 5, Line 63 to Col. 6, Line 7) and change images on front and rear displays based on the folder switch (See Fig. 4, Figs 5-6, items 200a-200b, in description See from col. 6, Line45 to Col. 7, Line 3).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to implement a second flexible display and image switching as shown by Kim in Yamamoto and Moscovich et al. apparatus in order to change images when moving

between open and closed position of flippable covers (See Col. 3, lines 66-67 in Kim reference).

As to claim 23, Moscovich et al. teaches first and second and third display components are flat panel display screens (See Fig. 43, items 170, 176).

10. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moscovich et al. and Kim, Yamamoto as aforementioned in claims 19 and 23 in view of Helsin et al.

Moscovich et al. and Kim, Yamamoto do not show electronic ink technology used for flat panel display screen.

Helsin et al. teaches to apply electronic ink technology for mirror assembly (See Fig. 9, item 102, in description See from Col. 7, line 63 to col. 8, Line 20).

It would have been obvious to the one ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use electronic ink technology as shown by Helsin et al. in Moscovich et al. and Kim, Yamamoto apparatus.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed on 08.19.04 with respect to claims 1-26 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

On pages 11-12 of Remarks Applicant's stated regarding claim 1, that Narayanaswamy fails to teach the newly introduced limitation of claim 1: "wherein when said front cover is moved from a closed position to an open position, an image on a first

viewing side of said first display component is transferred to a second viewing side of said first display component". However, the Narayanaswamy reference showing the transfer of the image of the word "Shankar" from the first viewing side of the first display to a second viewing side of the display (See Fig. 1A-1B, items 102, 106).

On pages 13-14 of Remarks Applicant's stated regarding claim 6, that Narayanaswamy fails to teach the newly introduced limitation of claim 6: "wherein when said front cover is moved from a closed position to an open position, an image on a first viewing side of said first display component is transferred to a second viewing side of said first display component". However, the Narayanaswamy reference showing the transfer of the image of the word "Shankar" from the first viewing side of the first display to a second viewing side of the display (See Fig. 1A-1B, items 102, 106).

On page 17, 2nd paragraph of Remarks Applicant's stated regarding claim 19, that the display device of Kim comprises two displays, each of the different displays being a different size and that image of the larger screen could not be transferred to the smaller screen. However, claim 19 has no limitation related to the transfer of image, only to activation or deactivation display panels for displaying different images. As one of the ordinary skill in the art will recognize images could be ease modified using frame memory and controllers (See Fig. 8, items 140, 170, 180) to it to either display. The same argument will apply to rejection of claims 22 and 25.

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Telephone inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LS
06.20.05

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER